

SENATOR FRYE ADVOCATES TREATY

Generosity and Justice of the
United States.

THE QUESTION OF CLAIMS

Concessions Made to Spain Are in the
Line of Precedents Set by the Most
Civilized Nations—The Present Sit-
uation in the Philippines—The
Purchase Money, Twenty Millions,
Now Due.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—Senator Frye continued his argument for the ratification of the peace treaty with Spain in today's executive session of the Senate. He talked for an hour and a half and again made the only speech of the day's session.

The principal questions under consideration to-day were those relating to the payment of claims against the Spanish government, the reasons for agreeing to pay Spain for the improvements made in the Philippines and the reasons for extending to Spain the benefit of an open door policy in her former possessions.

There were various interruptions by other Senators, who, however, confined themselves to questions. In reply to one of these questions relating to the President's instructions Mr. Frye said the commissioners were in constant communication with the President, and that the latter had cabled them more than one occasion to use their best judgment on reaching conclusions, and recording results.

CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

He said that the question of claims of American citizens against Spain had occupied much of the time and had been the subject of much anxious thought on the part of the commission, but that there was no other practical solution of the problem in view of the poverty of Spain, and in fact no other policy was compatible with the reputation of the United States as a nation which knew how to be generous as well as just. He said there were about \$12,000,000 of these claims, and possibly the amount might reach \$15,000,000. Spain had agreed as an offset to this concession on our part to pay the claims of Spanish citizens against the United States Government, but Mr. Frye admitted that the aggregate of these claims was not large.

PAYMENT FOR PHILIPPINES.

Senator Frye also said that the commissioners had felt that they were justified in drawing upon the generosity of the United States to pay \$20,000,000 to Spain for the improvements made by the Spanish government and in conceding to them for a term of years the same privileges as claimed for the United States in the matter of trade in the ceded country. Such concessions, he said, were in the line of the precedents set by the most civilized nations. Great Britain's policy had been in the line of a constant extension of the open door policy, but whether or not the United States must adopt this policy upon the whole, he felt sure that history would commend the course in the present instance.

FOLLOWING PRECEDENTS.

In agreeing to pay Spain a lump sum we were also following the best precedents, as well as consulting the most generous national sentiment. Many questions were said to show that other nations had pursued this course toward their vanquished rivals, and special stress was laid upon the course of Germany in taking Alsace and Lorraine from France and paying for them \$300,000,000 when, as was the case with the United States and Spain in the matter of the Philippines, it was doubtful that the United States could have been contented to the exclusion of all ideas of fairness and honor, and the territory taken simply as the result of conquest.

THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

The effort of the American commissioners to secure control of the Caroline Islands was also explained. Mr. Frye stated that the Spanish commissioners had absolutely refused to discuss the proposition. Our offer of a million dollars for the islands had appeared to have no effect whatever. They had even declined in the most positive manner to cede one of the islands of this group as a cable station.

FORECAST OF IMPROVEMENTS.

In conclusion he referred to the great improvement in a religious and spiritual way that would result from American occupation of the islands, saying that no man who would have the gospel preached to all nations could view with equanimity the prospect of a restoration of the islands to Spain or the restoration of the status quo, to give up Manila and all the points taken after the signing of the protocol, and to lose all the vast advantages acquired in the far East through the war.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

Senator Davis answered a question put by Senator Mason. The question was whether it was the purpose of the United States to pay the \$20,000,000 indemnity until the United States should come into the full possession and occupation of the country.

"I want to know," the Illinois Senator said, "whether we are to pay the money before the goods are delivered." Mr. Davis referred Mr. Mason to the text of the treaty for his reply. He said the Spaniards had shown their good faith by preparing speedily as

possible to evacuate the ceded islands. They had ceased to defend them for themselves; and, therefore, Spain could not be held responsible for any failure on our part to avail ourselves of sovereignty. He understood that the ratification of the treaty bound us to the payment of the indemnity regardless of the attitude of the natives of the Philippines.

ENGLISH SPEAKING RACE.

ENGLAND'S SECRETARY OF STATE
ADVOCATES AN ALLIANCE.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)
London, Jan. 28.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking in Birmingham this evening, to the annual dinner of the Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association, said:

"We now see our cousins across the Atlantic entering the lists and sharing in a task which might have proved too heavy for us alone. Under the circumstances the first business of this, 'the worst government of modern times,' is to draw closer the bonds which unite us to the other members of the English speaking race and to promote their cooperation in the great work of civilization, which appears to be the mission of the Anglo-Saxon race."

Speaking of the government's imperial policy, Mr. Chamberlain said: "Providence shapes our ends and intends us to be a great governing power, conquering in order to civilize, administering and devoting vast areas of the world's surface, primarily to our advantage, but to their own advantage as well."

"As to the result of this mission hitherto an impartial witness, Rear Admiral George Devey, has said that one of the mightiest factors in the civilization of the world is the imperial policy of England. But it will not be longer the imperial policy of England alone, for all the nations that have sprung from our loins will share in the task which has hitherto fallen on our shoulders alone."

VALUABLE BOOKS BURNED.

HOME OF BUILDER OF NORFOLK
DRY DOCK.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Woburn, Mass., Jan. 28.—Fire which broke out in the historic Baldwin residence, at North Woburn, just after midnight, caused a loss on a valuable collection of books stored there, estimated at \$20,000.

The building was the residence of Colonel Leamm Baldwin, of Washington's army, and was built in 1761. Colonel Baldwin achieved great fame as a civil engineer, and that of his son Leamm Baldwin, second, who followed the same calling, was no less great than the father. It was Leamm Baldwin, of Washington's army, who built the dry docks at Charleston and Norfolk about 1800. This man was also the originator of the Baldwin apple.

The books which were destroyed today were collected by the three members of the family, Colonel Baldwin, Leamm Baldwin, second, and George T. Baldwin. Most of them were of a technical nature upon civil engineering and kindred subjects. There were about 4,000 volumes in the collection. The loss to the building was about \$500, and is fully insured.

CALIFORNIA DEADLOCK.

WIDOW OF GRANT SENDS TELE-
GRAM OF THANKS.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 28.—To-day Chairman Casper, of the Investigating Committee, filed a supplemental report setting forth that Howard R. Wright had promised to vote for Robert A. Bull for United States Senator in the event of Wright's election to the Assembly over a year ago.

The report of the committee filed yesterday was to have come up to-day as a special order. It went over until Monday afternoon, however, at which time both reports will be considered.

The deadlock still continues, the vote to-day was practically the same as that of yesterday, although the absence of several members pulled the vote down. This afternoon, just before the vote was taken, the majority, if not all the members, who were voting for U. S. Grant Jr., received the following telegram from his mother, Julia D. Grant, in Washington:

"I thank you for your loyal support of my son, Ulysses S. Grant."

Echoes From the Storm.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Richmond, Va., Jan. 28.—About five inches of snow fell here to-day. Reports coming in to-night indicate that the storm has been pretty general all over the State.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 28.—Snow is reported as generally falling central and south Georgia and Alabama to-day. In Atlanta nearly four inches has fallen. Three inches has fallen at Columbus and other points in south Georgia, and about two inches at Macon and Montgomery, Ala. Rain is general in Florida to-day and some points report sleet.

Maria Teresa's Effects Sold.

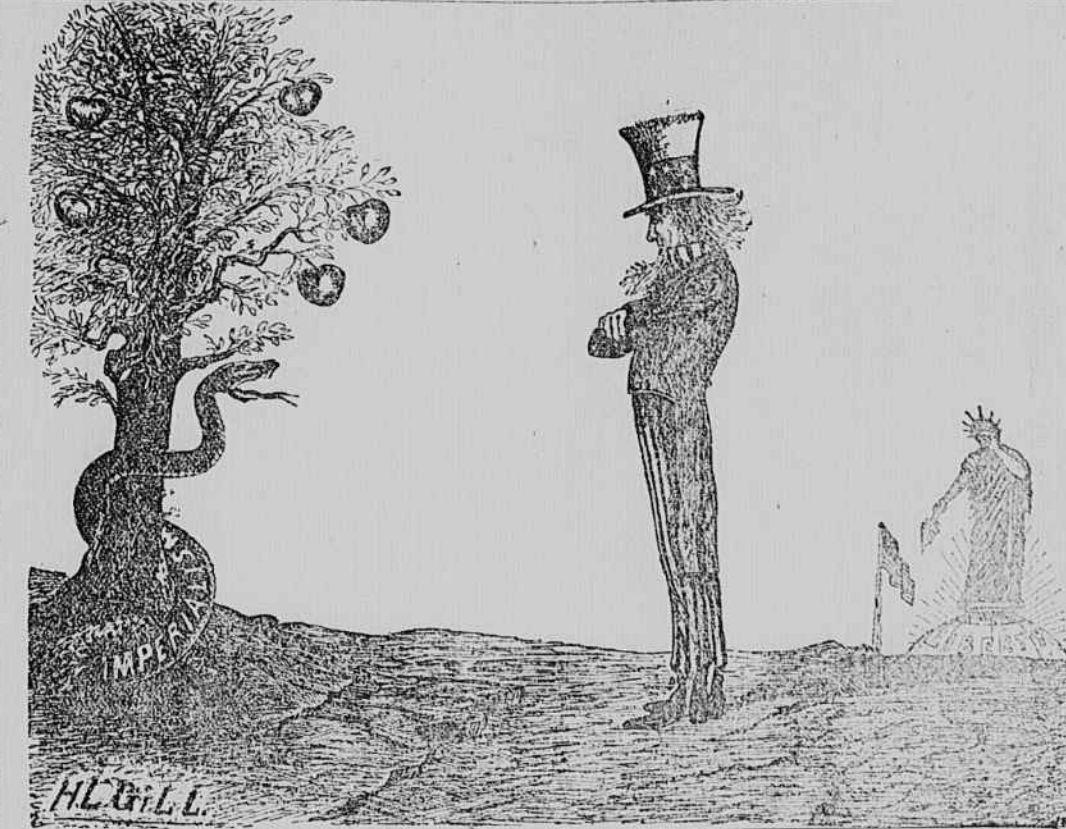
(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Nassau, N. P., Jan. 24.—Materials taken from the wrecked cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa were sold at public auction on January 19. They did not bring as good prices as expected, few articles being suitable for souvenirs. Most of the stuff sold was ship's stores and ordinary materials. The two flags would have brought a high price, but the Consul withdrew them from sale by orders from the department at Washington.

Rich Strike in Colorado Mine.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Colorado Springs, Col., January 28.—Great excitement exists on the mining stock exchange here over a fabulously rich strike in the Isabella mine at Cripple Creek. Assays from the strike run from \$40,000 to \$100,000 to the ton. The stock jumped from 97 1/2c. to \$1.50 per share to-day. Over 100,000 shares changed hands. Six weeks ago the stock sold at 22 cents.



FRUITS OF IMPERIALISM.

"The fruits of imperialism, be they bitter or sweet, must be left to the subjects of monarchy. This is the one tree of which the citizens of our republic may not partake. It is the voice of the serpent, not the voice of God, that bids us eat."—W. J. BRYAN.

GENERAL EAGAN DISMISSED

Exercise of Executive Clemency
Recommended.

If Guilty, Under Army Regulations,
the Court-Martial Could Render
No Other Verdict—His Fate Now
Depends Upon the President.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., January 28.—General Eagan, Commissary-General of Subsistence, has been found guilty of the charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and of the specifications thereto, and has been sentenced to dismissal from the United States Army, but with a recommendation from the court for the exercise of executive clemency.

COURT HAD NO CHOICE.

Under the regulations, the court having reached the conclusion that the accused was guilty, had no choice in selecting a penalty, the regulations prescribing absolutely the one punishment—dismissal—for the offense. Therefore, the only hope for General Eagan is in the direction of commutation, mitigation or disapproval.

DELIVERED TO SECRETARY
ALGER.

Colonel Davis, the Judge-Advocate of the court-martial, finished his revision of this afternoon and at once placed the papers in the hands of Secretary Alger. This action settled at once any doubt that may have existed as to the routine to be pursued in the treatment of the case.

THE PRESIDENT'S POWER.

As for Secretary Alger, as soon as he had read the record he will place it at once with the President, who, under the law, is the final reviewing authority. It is his privilege to add to or take from the strength of the court's recommendation that clemency be shown. The indications are that the papers will be in the President's hands early next week.

Revenue Commissioner Scott's Successor.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Jan. 28.—Senators Deboe and Lindsay called on the President to-day to urge that he appoint Samuel H. Stone, a prominent Republican of that State, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to succeed Senator-elect Scott, of West Virginia. The President informed them that he had already decided upon George W. Wilson, at present deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who has been serving in that capacity since 1889, and who is well and favorably known to public men throughout the country, as Mr. Scott's successor. Mr. A. B. White, of West Virginia, at present a collector of Internal Revenue, will be appointed deputy commissioner if he desires the office.

Army Officers Called Down.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., January 28.—To prevent army officers of superior rank from seizing upon the quarters of officers of the transports, upon which they may be travelling, the Secretary of War has been obliged to make an order prohibiting them from taking the rooms of the masters and the quarter-masters of the transports.

Assignment of Naval Vessels.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—Upon the application of the citizens of the places named the Navy Department has assigned the following naval vessels to represent the navy during the Mardi Gras festivities about February 15: The Detroit at New Orleans, the Nashville at Mobile and the Texas at Galveston.

MONTANA ELECTS CLARK

A Democrat Sent to the United
States Senate.

The Largest Smelter and Owner of
Copper Mines in the World—Year-
ly Net Income of Ten Million
Dollars.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Helena, Mont., January 28.—On the seventeenth ballot taken to-day the Montana Legislature elected Hon. William A. Clark (Dem.), of Butte, United States Senator, to succeed Hon. Les Maule. The vote was: Clark, 54; Conrad, 27; Marshall, 4; scattering, 4. Of those who voted for Clark 14 are Republicans. At a caucus of the Republican members, held last night, by a large majority of those present it was decided to be good politics to vote for Clark and effect his election, in the belief that it would hopelessly disrupt the Democratic organization of the State.

The election of Mr. Clark was made certain when the grand jury, which thoroughly investigated the sensational charges made by State Senator Whiteside, reported that it had heard no evidence on which to base an indictment for illegal use of money, thus completely vindicating Mr. Clark.

William A. Clark is 60 years of age, a native of Connellsville, Pa. In 1836 his parents moved to Vanburen county, Iowa, where the Senator-elect farmed and pursued his schooling. He studied law, but never practiced. In 1862 he crossed the plains, driving a team and locating at South Park, Col. Mr. Clark was one of the first to reach Rannock, Mon., on the discovery of gold there in 1863, driving an ox team. His Montana career began with merchandising, but he soon got into mining, in which the most of his vast fortune was accumulated. Mr. Clark is the largest individual owner of copper mines and smelters in the world, and his principal properties being in Butte, Mon., and Jerome, Arizona. He has extensive beet sugar interests in California and large copper-wire works at Elizabethport, N. J. He has a plantation of 22,000 acres in Mexico, devoted to growing coffee, tea and tobacco and rubber. His net income for 1895 was not far from \$10,000,000.

WISCONSIN ASSEMBLY.

NO CHANGE IN THE SENATORIAL
DEADLOCK.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Madison, Wis., Jan. 28.—Another week has closed without any change in the Senatorial deadlock. Two ballots were taken in Republican caucus to-day, and one in joint assembly without any material change from a week ago. A break in the deadlock is looked for next week, and an election is expected at least by the middle of the week.

Many of the Cook supporters are warring between standing solidly for their man and joining the "Quarles" forces. The talk of combination of the field against Quarles is not looked upon as possible, as the Milwaukee man is said to be the second choice of many supporters of the opposing candidate. Many combinations have been talked of in the past twenty-four hours, but none have been deemed feasible. If Quarles continues to hold his present strength the chances for landing the prize would seem to greatly favor him.

The announcement was made in both houses to-day that the several candidates had agreed that whatever vote might be taken on Monday noon, it would not be regarded as an election.

Postmasters Confirmed.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following North Carolina postmasters: F. A. Barkley, Lincoln; E. C. Peace, Oxford.

THE GRIDIRON CLUB

Washington Correspondents Give
a Unique Entertainment.

Many Distinguished Men Present—
Toast to the President—Play Upon
Questions and Men—Peace Treaty
Ratified—Depew's Jokes.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—The Gridiron Club gave its fourteenth annual dinner at the Arlington Hotel to-night. The club is composed of forty Washington newspaper correspondents, who have a specialty of the entertainment of the distinguished guests at dinners of a unique character. The dinner to-night was no exception, and has added another notable and picturesque performance to the credit of the club. More than 175 persons were present, including men from every sphere of public life, and from different quarters of the globe. Many features of entertainment were introduced, such as burlesquing events of the day, touching upon topics of general interest, and humorously impersonating prominent men who were guests of the evening. The speeches and features were interspersed with songs by the club quartette, solo and witty interruptions and observations.

A DISTINGUISHED GROUP.

General Henry V. Boynton, the newly elected president of the club, occupied the head of the table. Grouped about him were men whose fame has extended wherever the English language is read and spoken.

The dining room of the Arlington was handsomely decorated with North Carolina laurel, hung with festoons of pink ribbons. The tables, which were arranged to resemble a gridiron, were covered with ferns, in which pink roses and orchids were embedded. A blazing gridiron just back of the president threw a lustre over the scene and was reflected in the plate glass sides of the room.

THE PRESIDENT TOASTED.

President Boynton, in a patriotic utterance, opened with a toast to the President of the United States. This is an innovation.

He concluded the toast as follows: "And to-night it shall be to THAT President under whose magnanimity guidance the nation has reached the year of peace wrought out."

Among the speakers of the evening were: Senators Frye, Gorman, Gray and Foraker, Secretary Wilson, Mr. Komura, the Japanese Minister, General Corbin, Admiral Schley, Mr. Depew and Mr. Allen.

PLAY UPON MORMON QUESTION.

The invitation of Mr. Henry afforded an opportunity for a play upon the Mormon question. As he came into the room he was followed by four alleged wives, personated by members of the club, in female costume, who were attached to him by rally colored ribbons. Mr. Hall was not allowed admission to the club until divorced and been secured, which were speedily granted, with the assistance of a Chicago lawyer. The wailing girls were provided for by letter, each pulling out of a basket a large card with the name of some prominent guest attached, a proceeding which created much mirth.

PEACE TREATY RATIFIED.

The Gridiron Club ratified the treaty of peace. A mock executive session of the Senate was held, different members of the club impersonating various Senators prominently identified either for or against the treaty, and after brief discussion and several very funny incidents, the treaty was finally ratified. President Boynton then declared that the greatest secrecy be maintained as to the action taken, stating that on no account should the proceedings in executive session be allowed to become public. As he ceased speaking a great clamor was heard at the doors, and Mr. Crosby S. Noyes, editor of the Star, came in at one door with a large bundle of extra Stars under his arm. While Mr. Berish Wilkins, editor of the Post, en-

tered at another with as many extra Stars. Cries of "Extra Star" and "Extra Post," together with "all about the ratification of the peace treaty in executive session" were loudly voiced by the two gentlemen, and the papers containing the detailed vote and the proceedings of the secret session were distributed among the guests, to the great amusement of the many Senators present.

SENATOR-ELECT DEPEW.

The swearing in of Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew furnished another phase of a gridiron repast that was appreciated by everybody and by none more than Mr. Depew himself. A member of the club presenting Senator Platt insisted on Mr. Depew's being sworn in, and a representation of a large book labeled "Depew's jokes" stalked in, and after some objections and debate, the oath of office, was administered, and the book was directed to be conducted to the Senate restaurant. A little later it was insisted that the proceedings were irregular, and that the other part of Mr. Depew should have something to say, and this was agreed upon. A curtain was swept aside, and a phonograph in full view began to grind out some of Mr. Depew's stories.

TEN-YEAR MEDALS.

The conferring of ten-year medals afforded another opportunity for sharing fun, but in this instance the members of the club were put upon the gridiron. A civil service examination was instituted, and the members receiving medals were enticed upon different subjects, and each made to perform some feat. These ready-witted comedians were E. J. Gibson, Louis Garthe, Frank H. Hosford, A. J. Stoffer, John A. Corwin and E. B. Hay.

SOME OF THE GUESTS.

Among the guests present were the following Senators:

Cushman K. Davis, Minnesota; William P. Frye, Maine; George Gray, Delaware, members of the Peace Commission; Edmund C. Burke, Missouri; Smith, Secretary of Agriculture; James Wilson, Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister; Jutaro Komura, the Japanese Minister; Senators Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; Thomas H. Carter, Montana; Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia; Joseph E. Foraker, Ohio; Agassiz, Maryland; M. Hanna, Ohio; W. A. Harris, Kansas; Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts; James McMillan, Michigan; Knute Nelson, Minnesota; R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota; O. H. Platt, Connecticut; George L. Shoup, Idaho; Joseph Simon, Oregon; John M. Thurston, Nebraska; John C. Spooner, Wisconsin.

Representatives—John M. Allen, Mississippi; E. D. Crumpacker, Indiana; J. P. Dolliver, Iowa; S. G. Hilborn, California; Adolph Meyer, Louisiana; L. E. Johnson, New York; Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew, Read, Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N., Brigadier-General Henry C. Corbin, Brigadier-General Theodore Schman, Brigadier-General H. M. Duffield, U. S. A.; Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency; Henry H. Henshaw, Commissioner of Patents; Charles H. Duell, Commissioner of Patents; Richard Croker, New York; W. W. Finley, Southern railroad; H. W. Fuller, Chesapeake and Ohio railroad; Clement A. Griscom, International Steamship Company; J. C. Harper, Brother Loomis Nelson, of Harper Brothers, New York; S. H. Kauffmann, Frank B. Noyes and Theodore W. Noyes, Washington Star; John F. Wilkins, Washington Post; John W. Tomlinson, Age-Herald, Birmingham, Ala.; John Addison Porter, Controller of the President; ex-Senator Charles F. Manderson, Washington, D. C.; Wallace Radcliffe, Washington, D. C.; W. A. Turk, Southern railway, and others.

An Army Repair Corral.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 28.—Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Bellinger, depot quartermaster, has received instructions to repair a great army repair corral here. All the surplus animals and vehicles from the various camps in the South are to be sent here as rapidly as possible. In all, it is probable there will be more than 5,000 animals concentrated at this point together, with many hundreds of army wagons and other vehicles. Great stockades and stables will be built, workshops erected and arrangements made for putting the army equipment sent here in first-class order before it is formally distributed to Cuba and Porto Rico. Work will be started on the corral in a few days.

MAZAU'S REPORT.

The actual words of the conclusion of Mr. Mazau's report are as follows: "Without suggesting the honor of the criminal section of the Court of Cassation, which remains intact, it appears wise not to leave it to bear alone the responsibility for the definite judgment which has to be pronounced."

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WIDESPREAD INTEREST
AROUS.

The Government's bill has created a deep impression and is eagerly and animatedly discussed everywhere. The various political groups in the chamber will meet to-morrow to discuss the matter and agree upon the attitude they shall assume.

A resolution will be submitted to the Chamber on Monday, calling upon the Government to communicate to the deputies the results of the inquiry into the charges made by M. Mazau, but it is stated that the Government will refuse to comply with the demand, giving merely the gist of the report of the commission, on the plea that the inquiry was confidential.

Arrival of Canned Meats.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—The War Investigating Commission continued in executive session all the afternoon, no witnesses appearing. Several cases of canned meats, bearing the labels of Swift, Armour and Libby, McNeal & Libby, arrived at the rooms of the commission early in the day, but the members denied all knowledge of those shipments, and would not say whether or not any fresh tests of the meats were to be made.

Ex-President Harrison's Views.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 28.—General Harrison said to-day: "No statement in the public prints purporting to give my views upon the Philippine question or the general subject of expansion is authorized by me. If I speak on that or any other public question, I will authenticate my utterances."

Victim of Yacht Explosion.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 28.—A special to the Sentinel from New Orleans says: A body supposed to be that of Mr. Yocum, of St. Louis, one of the victims of the Paul Jones explosion, has been found on one of the islands near Taylor's Pass. Mr. Yocum was well known in this city, and if the body found proves to be his, it will be forwarded to St. Louis.

TRIAL REVISIONS IN FRANCE

How Government Desires to
Regulate Them.

A DREYFUS AFFAIR AGAIN

First President of Court of Cassation
Thinks It Would Be Unwise to
Submit It to Criminal Section
Alone—Government's Decision Un-
favorable to Revisionists—Interest
in Bill to Be Introduced.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Paris, Jan. 28.—A semi-official note issued this afternoon says that, at an extraordinary meeting, the Cabinet has decided that the Minister of Justice, M. Labret, shall submit to the Chamber of Deputies on Monday next a bill providing that cases of trial revisions are to be brought before the united sections of the Court of Cassation.

In the preamble of the bill the government, reciting the conclusions of M. Mazau, the first president of the Court of Cassation, on the charges brought by M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the president of the Civil Section of that court, at the time of his resignation, will say:

"From the facts adduced by M. Mazau it would not be wise to entrust the judgment of the Dreyfus affair to the Criminal Section alone."

A lively discussion of the bill is expected to take place in the Chamber of Deputies, though the measure will probably be finally voted.

The facts adduced in M. Mazau's report, it is added, are not sufficient to lead to disciplinary measures against the Criminal Court magistrates, though they are possibly sufficient to create doubts as to their impartiality in the public mind.

UNFAVORABLE TO REVISIONISTS.

The decision of the government is most unfavorable to the revisionists, and a serious reflection upon the Criminal Court, though its ultimate effect, if the United Courts of Cassation should favor a revision of the Dreyfus trial, would undoubtedly leave the anti-revisionists no ground for further agitation.

In the meanwhile the government's decision justifies the charges of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire.

In the criminal lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies it is believed that the government's bill will not lead to the resignation of any member of the Criminal Section of the Court of Cassation. Even if that should result, it would not change the situation; the Dreyfus revision inquiry would proceed. When it is terminated the result will be submitted to the combined Court of Cassation in the event of the bill being passed.

It is understood that on Monday the Government will propose that the bill be submitted to a special committee of the chamber, to which M. Mazau's report will be communicated.

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